FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1841. [NO. 1262.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to write the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

Just Received per Cotton Plant,
50 KEGS ASSORTED NAILS. For sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
August 4, 1841. 61-tf

FOR SALE.
9 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA.
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE. (cheap.)
4 Barrels Calcined PLASTER.
Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.
THE next session of this institution will commence on the first day of September, and terminate on the fourth of July following.

The schools of the University, with their respective Professors, are:

1. Ancient Languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.
2. Modern Languages—Dr. Charles Kraitsir.
3. Mathematics—Mr. J. J. Sylvester.
4. Natural Philosophy—Mr. Wm. B. Rogers.
5. Civil Engineering—the subjects of which are divided between the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
6. Chemistry and Materia Medica—Dr. John P. Emmet.
7. Medicine—Dr. Henry Howard.
8. Anatomy and Surgery—Dr. James L. Cabell.
9. Moral Philosophy—Mr. George Tucker.
10. Law—Judge Henry St. George Tucker.

The department of Mathematics is in labor Mathematics in that of Engineering, Mineralogy and Geology; in that of Moral Philosophy, Belles Lettres, Logic and Political Economy; and in that of Law, besides Municipal Law in all its branches, the Law of Nature and Nations, the Science of Government and Constitutional Law.

Every student, on entering into this institution, the applicant must be sixteen years of age, but the Faculty may dispense with this requisition in favor of one whose conduct as a student.

Every student is free to attend the schools of his choice, but he must be under twenty-one years of age, or have attained at least three, unless he be authorized to act as his own guardian in writing, or by the Executive, or good cause, to attend a less number.

It is required of students to wear on public occasions, when not in undress, a prescribed uniform, consisting of cloth of a dark gray mixture; and they are prohibited from wearing while they remain students, any other description of clothes; but ordinarily, and about the University, they are allowed to wear any clothing which they may have brought with them.

The Faculty may allow any man of good moral character, above the age of twenty-three, to attend the lectures in any of the schools of the University, without going out of the precincts, exempt from the regulations prescribed for the government of students, except those which enjoin respectful and orderly deportment.

By a resolution of the Faculty, Ministers of the Gospel, and young men preparing for the Ministry, are admitted into any of the schools of the University, without payment of fees to the Professors.

The expenses of the session of ten months are as follows:

For boarding, lodging and attendance, $125
Fuel, about $10; for half, when occupied by two, 8
Washing, estimated at 20
For each one Professor he attended, $30; if to each Professor $20; if to more than two, to each $25—say 75
Total exclusive of clothes, books and pocket money, $233

By a standing Law there is an extra fee of $50, to be paid by students attending the senior class.

The allowance for clothes is limited by the enactment to $100; and for pocket money to $50.

Every student resident within the precincts must, on matriculation, deposite with the Patron all the money, bills, &c., under his control, intended to defray his expenses while at the University, or on his departure thence to his home; and the amount so deposited must be sufficient to pay his fees, dormitory rent, the use of library and public rooms, fuel, servants' hire, and to purchase the text books, &c. which he may want at the commencement. All bonds will be severally received by him, for the purposes above mentioned, but also be deposited with the Patron, who will take charge of his disbursements; and, upon all deposites, make a charge of 2 per cent. commission is authorized.

By a law of the Legislature, prohibiting merchants and others, under severe penalties, from crediting students, will be strictly enforced. The license to matriculate, which the Chairman of the Faculty is authorized to grant, is confined (except where the parent or guardian shall otherwise, in writing, request) to cases of urgent necessity; and these, it is hoped, parents and guardians will, as far as practicable, prevent arising, by the timely supply of adequate funds.

Religious services are performed at the University every Sunday, by the Chaplain, who is appointed in turn from the four principal denominations in the State.

Text books in all the schools can be had at the bookstore upon reasonable terms.

W. H. WOODLEY,
Proctor and Patron U. of Va.
July 13, 1841. 61-5w

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
THE lectures in this department of the University commence with the general course, on the first of September, and terminate on the 4th of July following.

The great length of the session, compared with that of other medical institutions, is more than equivalent to the number of their sessions, and enables *them* Professors to perform *all* the duties usually assigned to *six*. The method of instruction is by *daily examinations* and *lectures*, and is so arranged as to allow the student to *examine*, as well as to *complete* his medical studies in this institution,—thus combining *all* the advantages of *private pupilage*, with public lectures. The *great utility* of this plan has been fully attested by the education of more than six hundred medical students.

The entire cost for the session of *ten* months is $130, including fees to Professors, board, lodging, washing and servant's attendance, fuel and lights, public rooms, dissecting fee and cost of subscription.

The Professors are:

Henry Howard, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Med. Jurisprudence.

John P. Emmet, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Materia Medica.

James L. Cabell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery.

W. H. WOODLEY, *Proctor U. of Va.*
July 13, 1841. 61-5w

DISSOLUTION.

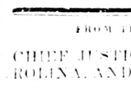
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of Yarbrough & Ray, is dissolved by mutual consent. All business of said firm will be closed by D. A. Ray, who is authorised to settle the same.

R. F. YARBROUGH.
D. A. RAY.

The GROCERY BUSINESS will be continued by the Subscriber on his own account.

D. A. RAY.
Fayetteville, August 4, 1841. 61-3w

LOOK AT THIS!



THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

NOTICE.

ABSCONDED from Lion's Creek, Cumberland County, on the 9th July, NEILL SMITH, about 45 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, fair complexion, and is a good wheelwright. He has been guilty of stealing a Cow, a Hog, and a stack of Fodder. This is to caution all persons from having any dealings with him, and a reward of Twenty-five dollars will be given for his arrest and confinement in Bladen or Cumberland County Jail.

KING BRYANT.
Cumberland Co., Aug. 2, 1841. 61-3w.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 140 or 150 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Carey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 25th June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.
Riggs' P. Roads, Williamson county, Tenn., 7th July 1, 1840. 61tf

FROM THE NEWBURY SPECTATOR.

CHIEF JUSTICE BERRY OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND THE STAMP ACT RIOTERS.

IT is with particular pride that we refer to the early efforts of the citizens of our good old State against the usurpations and tyrannical acts of the mother country, when we were colonists of the British government. The great merit of our citizens, even at this day, is their modesty, and had we been possessed of that frowardness of temper and disposition which is vauntingly exhibited by some of our sister States, North Carolina would not only have outranked all her sisters, but their magnanimity would have compelled them to concede to her the foremost rank in the great contest for liberty and independence.

In 1765 the famous stamp act was passed by the British Parliament, and early in the year the British sloop of war Diligence arrived at Wilmington, in this State, with the stamp paper for the Province of North Carolina. Governor Tryon immediately issued his proclamation, on the 6th of January, commanding all those whose duty it was to distribute the stamps to apply to the commander of the sloop for them. Col. Ashe, of New Hanover county, and Col. Waddell, of Brunswick county, as soon as they heard of the arrival of the sloop of war, quickly assembled all the militia who would join them, and marched to the old town of Brunswick, opposite to which the Diligence lay, and forbid the landing of the stamps under the penalty of life. The British officer in command of the Diligence soon saw the determined character of the people with whom he had to deal, and made no attempt to land the stamps. A party was left at Brunswick to watch the movements of the Diligence, and Col. Ashe, with the rest, having taken one of the boats of the Diligence, returned to Wilmington. Their return was the occasion of great rejoicing and triumph; they placed the boat of the Diligence on a cart, having previously rigged the boat with a mast, and having hoisted to the mast head an appropriate flag, marched through the town in great triumph, all the citizens of that truly republican village joining in the procession. At night Wilmington was most brilliantly illuminated, and every little shop and outhouse sent forth its bright beams of light and joy. On the next day a large concourse of citizens, headed by Col. Ashe, repaired to the Governor's, and demanded to see one James Houston, a member of the council, and who was the Stamp Master for that section of the Province. The Governor refused the application, unless Houston was willing to grant the interview; but the crowd having threatened to fire the house and burn up the whole establishment, Houston's fears seem to have gotten the better of his sense of duty, and the Governor requested Col. Ashe to come in and have the desired conversation with Houston; whereupon, Houston being made sensible that he could not exercise the duties of his office, except at the peril of his life, accompanied the crowd to the Market place, and there, in the presence of the assembled citizens, took a solemn oath that he would not exercise the duties of his office of Stamp Master. This annunciation made all Wilmington ring with joy and triumph. The successful accomplishment of her rail road, and the consequent festivities, were but a faint shadow of that outburst of feeling and rejoicing which characterized this memorable and proud event in our sister town of Wilmington. The cheers of her citizens were loud and of long continuance, and many of the old people of the Cape Fear were wont to allude to this event, as forming the brightest era in the history of the Cape Fear settlement. The proud and haughty spirit of Governor Tryon could ill brook so daring and open a defiance of the Royal authority, but his prudence taught him that with this manifestation of popular feeling, he was a caged bird, and thus he was compelled tamely to submit to what he deemed an outrage upon the rights and an insult to the dignity of his sovereign, which, under different circumstances, it would have been his delight to have resented and avenged. This display of popular indignation, Gov. Tryon soon perceived, was but the precursor of a determination to embarrass the Royal government in all its operations in the Province of North Carolina, and that his true policy was the adoption of conciliatory measures, rather than a resort to military force. With this view, at the general muster which took place in the town of Wilmington in the latter part of February, 1766, the Governor caused an ox to be barbecued, and "knocked in the heads" of several barrels of beer; but he soon found that the North Carolinians were not to be "bought out" like their ancestors, with "roast beef and beer," for no sooner were the "royal dainties" ready, than the people, smarting under his measures to impose the horrors of the stamp act upon them, threw the roasted ox into the Cape Fear and deluged the streets of Wilmington with the beer. This open contempt of the royal condescension excited a spirit of revenge among the crew of the sloop of war Diligence, and an attack was made by them upon the citizens and militia. A pitched battle, with various severe skirmishes, ensued, which lasted for several days, and Wilmington became the theatre of open and declared war: several persons were killed, and among them one of the officers of the Diligence. Royal and republican blood was mingled in the streets, and all Cape Fear was aroused by this highhanded oppression of the Governor, as they deemed it, and from that hour the Ashes, Waddells, Moores, &c., swore vengeance against the royal cause: and we may further remark, that from this attempt to massacre the militia and the citizens of Wilmington, sprang the germ of that principle which burst into full life and vigour at Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, when our fathers made an open declaration of what they avowed in their hearts in the streets of Wilmington. This resistance and conduct of the citizens of Wilmington excited the indignation of Gov. Tryon beyond all bounds; he caused the person who killed the officer of the Diligence to be seized and tried for his life before Chief Justice Berry, and on the trial the jury acquitted him. This only served to exasperate and excite the Governor's feelings the more, and he openly charged Chief Justice Berry with having favored the accused, and evinced an undue degree of partiality for him on his trial.—The alarmed Chief Justice, forgetting for a time the purity of the ermine and the dignity of his station, submitted to the indignity of sending to the Governor his notes of the trial, but this did not produce the effect of silencing the Governor's denunciations of him.

It so happened that Wilmington, "having grown too warm" for the Governor, he convoked the Legislature at Edenton shortly after this event, and the Chief Justice, on his arrival there, having received a summons from the Council, was induced to believe, from the previous reproof that he had received from the Governor, that it was for the purpose of suspending him. He mentioned his fears to a gentleman of the Bar at Edenton, soliciting him at the same time to go with him to the Council, but being engaged in other business which would not permit him so to do, he declined. The Chief Justice then called, as was the custom, to pay his respects to Governor Tryon, and the Governor, upon his entrance, having made him, as thought the Chief Justice, a cold and formal salutation, his fears were confirmed, and, contrary to the advice of all his friends, he refused to obey the summons of the Council,—although they only wished to consult and advise with him on the ordinary business of the Province,—retired to his own room, "and discharged a loaded pistol into his mouth, but the wound failing to prove mortal, he took out his penknife, and ripping open his belly, drew out his entrails and soon after expired."

How unlike, in firmness, was this act to the conduct of Tobias Knight, a member of the Council, who, in 1719, was charged and tried before the Council, for being leagued with, and aiding and abetting, the celebrated pirate, Teache. Knight bravely and manfully confronted his accusers, and although the evidence was strongly suspicious of his guilt, yet the Council did not believe it sufficient to convict him, and he was accordingly acquitted.

We believe there are now living on the Cape Fear, some of the descendants of Chief Justice Berry. No one in his time believed him in the least guilty of the charges made by the Governor against him, or in any way connected with the rioters, but he was unfortunately afflicted with a deep and morbid sensibility of feelings and he fell a victim to it.

It is truly unfortunate for the fame and honor of our State, that so little regard and attention has been and continues to be paid, to the preservation of the memorials of her greatness; for we are well assured that if, like other States, some native son had been enabled truly to write her history, she would have been found to be the most prominent State in all those great and mighty measures upon which our liberty and independence were based. The incident in relation to the Stamp Act at Wilmington, which we have just recounted, was, from what we can glean from the manuscripts and documents to which we have had access, most intimately connected with some of the great leading events of our revolution, and gave an impulse to those republican measures which eventuated in our general Declaration of Independence.

The Stamp Act was passed in Parliament on the 22d day of March, 1765, and immediately thereafter the Diligence left England, for North Carolina, as above stated; there could therefore have been but a few months difference between the passage of the act and the occurrence of the brave and manly resistance which the people of Wilmington made to it, and there can be but little doubt that this was the first or among the very first open and determined efforts made in the colonies to resist its introduction.

The Diligence, after the battle at Wilmington, sailed for England, carrying no doubt the earliest intelligence of the open and avowed defiance of the colonies to the provisions of the Stamp Act; for our readers will recollect that very early in February, 1766, this affair took place at Wilmington, and the Stamp Act was repealed in Parliament on the 18th of March, 1766. The battle of Wilmington, upon which subject so much silence has existed for so long a time, was, certainly, next to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence,—of which no doubt it was the parent,—the most important event, up to that time, that had occurred in our colony. It determined and settled the political character of the whole Cape Fear country, and that being a central part of the settled territory, the contagion spread like wildfire east and west of it, and the fire which lay smothered by the dread of superior power or the reluctance to begin the contest, upon the happening of this event, suddenly burst out into a lambent flame, leaping from the valleys to the hills, until the whole Province was spread over in a blaze. Truly did Lord Clarendon say, in the spirit of prophecy, long before the passage of the Stamp Act, "the colonies were already hardened into republics," and if he had figured in the days of Lord Chatham he might with equal truth have said, that their unwise measures had plucked from the British Crown, its brightest jewel.

We trust that there are to be found on the Cape Fear, gentlemen whose antiquarian research and love for the "old North State," will induce them to hunt up some of the memorials of these times, which will throw some additional light upon this transaction, for we have no doubt that among the papers to be found in some of the old families of that section of country, there are abundant materials on this subject, which will not only repay them for the time thus spent, but prove of lasting benefit and advantage to the fair fame and renown of our State.

GENERAL HARRISON.

Among the thousand eulogies of Gen. Harrison, we have seen none more beautiful than that pronounced by Mr. E. D. Mansfield, of Cincinnati. We annex the closing paragraphs:

Yesterday the young Harrison entered yonder fort, amidst the thick shades of uncultivated nature. To-day he is gone to his grave, the chief of a great nation; and that spot is alive with a panorama of arts, and men, and busy life, such as Fancy herself would not have dreamed! He entered it in the forest; he left it the city. He entered it a subaltern, he left it a President. The country and the man run parallel together. He grew with its growth, and he strengthened with its strength.

We turn from the vision of the Capitol, to the face of the dead. In that mortal body, and in that quiet sleep, is the end and the summary of all human power. The sounds of the trumpet have died away upon the air; the orb of glory has ceased to shine; and the red flag of victory no more unfolds his crimson sheet! Why gaze the people on yon narrow house? Why is it clothed in dark array the altar and the chancel? Why does the voice, so lately joyful, give forth only tones of sadness? He is gone! and from earth forever—Warrior! thy battle is ended. Statesman thy duty is done. Farewell to thee, our pioneer chief! No more wilt thou look upon the forest! But green as its foliage, be thy memory to us.

There is a part of the life of the great and noble, which survives the body, even here on earth. There is a monument more durable than brass. This remainder in their lives is the memory of their deeds. Fame is the only plant of earth whose leaf never withers. It belongs not so much to the dead as to us; not so much to the present as to the future. It grows with advancing ages.

Already has Fame seized her trumpet! Already has the recording angel of history taken his pen. Already do the men of future ages come up to read his pictured page. Already do we hear the voices of advancing millions re-sound his praise, and re-echo his name from the shores of distant time!

Tradition among the Indians of the Northwest tell us, that when a great chief had fallen, it was the duty of each one of his tribe, as they passed his tomb, to place upon it a handful of earth; and that thus they honored his memory from generation to generation, till by their friendly tributes, that tomb became the mighty mound upon these western plains. So will posterity add its successive honors to the memory of our departed chief. So will that memory grow from age to age with increasing magnitude, till, like that mound rising from the bosom of the prairie, it stands out green and beautiful from the horizon of time!

ANECDOTE OF DR. FRANKLIN.

It is well understood that at some periods of Dr. Franklin's life, he entertained opinions peculiar to himself, and which probably were not founded upon sound philosophy. It was his conjecture, if not a well settled opinion, that a mother might, by a kind of instinct or natural affection, recognize her children, even although she had lost all recollection of their peculiar features. The following experiment, which is made, to ascertain whether his mother would know him, will be thought curious and interesting. It was on a visit to his native town of Boston, after an absence of many years, that this curious incident occurred:

"To discover the existence of this instinct by actual experiment, Dr. Franklin resolved to introduce himself as a stranger to his mother, and to watch narrowly for the moment in which she could discover her son, and then to determine, with the cool precision of a philosopher, whether that discovery was the effect of that instinct of affection, that intuitive love, that innate attachment, which is conjectured to cement relatives of the same blood; and which by according the passions of parent and child, like a well tuned viol, would, at the first touch, cause them to vibrate in unison, and at once evince that they were different chords of the same instrument.

"On a sullen, chilly day, in the month of January, in the afternoon, the Doctor knocked at his mother's door, and asked to speak with Mrs. Franklin. He found the old lady knitting before the parlor fire. He introduced himself, and observing that he understood she entertained travellers, requested a night's lodging. She eyed him with that cool look of disapprobation which most people assume, when they imagine themselves insulted, by being supposed to exercise an employment but one degree below their real occupation in life—assured him that he had been misinformed, that she did not keep tavern; but that it was true, to oblige some members of the Legislature, she took a number of them into her family during the session, that she had four members of the Council and six of the House of Representatives who then boarded with her; that all her beds were full; and then betook herself to knitting, with that intense application, which expressed, as forcible as action could do, if you have concluded your business, the sooner you leave the house the better. But upon the Doctor's wrapping his coat around him, affecting to shiver with cold, and observing that it was very chilly weather, she pointed to a chair, and gave him leave to warm himself.

The entrance of her boarders precluded all further conversation; coffee was soon served, and the Doctor partook with the family. To the coffee, according to the good old custom of the times, succeeded a plate of pippins, pipes, and a paper of McIntire's best, when the whole family formed a cheerful semi-circle before the fire. Perhaps no man ever possessed colloquial powers to a more fascinating degree than Dr. Franklin, and never was there an occasion when he displayed those powers to greater advantage than at this time. He drew the attention of the company, by the solidity of his modest remarks, instructing them by the varied, new, and striking lights in which he placed his subjects, and delighted them with apt and amusing anecdotes. Thus employed the hours passed merrily along, until 8 o'clock, when punctual to a moment, Mrs. Franklin announced supper. Busied with her household affairs, she fancied the intruding stranger had quitted the house, immediately after coffee, and it was with difficulty she could restrain her resentment, when she saw him, without molestation, seat himself at the table with the freedom of a member of the family.

"Immediately after supper, she called an elderly gentleman, a member of the council, in whom she was accustomed to confide, to another room, complained bitterly of the rudeness of the stranger; told the manner of his introduction to her house, observed that he appeared like an outlandish man, and she thought, had something very suspicious in his appearance, concluding by soliciting her friend's advice with respect to the way in which she could most easily rid herself of his presence. The old gentleman assured her that the stranger was certainly a young man of education, and to all appearance, a gentleman; that, perhaps, being in agreeable company, he had paid no attention to the lateness of the hour, and advised her to call him aside and repeat her inability to lodge him. She sent her maid to him, and then, with as much temper as she could command, recapitulated the situation of her family, observing that it grew late, and mildly intimated that he would do well to seek himself a lodging. The Doctor replied that he would by no means incommode her family, but that with her leave, he would smoke one pipe more with her boarders, and then retire."

"He returned to the company, filled his pipe, and with the first whiff his power returned with double force. He recounted the hardships, he extolled the piety and policy of their ancestors. A gentleman present mentioned the subject of the day's debate in the House of Representatives. A bill had been introduced to extend the prerogatives of the royal governor. The Doctor immediately entered upon the subject; supported the colonial rights with new and forcible arguments—was familiar with the names of the influential men of the house, when Dudley was Governor, recited their speeches, and applauded the noble defence of the charter of rights.

"During a discourse so appropriately interesting to the company, no wonder the clock struck eleven, unperceived by the delighted circle; and was it wonderful that the patience of Mrs. Franklin grew quite exhausted? She now entered the room, and before the whole company, with much warmth addressed the Doctor; told him plainly she thought herself imposed upon; observed, it was true she was a lone woman, but that she had friends who would protect her, and concluded by insisting on his leaving the house. The Doctor made a slight apology, deliberately put on his great coat and hat, took polite leave of the company, and approached the street door, attended by the mistress. While the Doctor and his companions had been enjoying themselves within, a most tremendous snow storm had, without, filled the streets knee deep—and no sooner had the maid lifted the latch, than a roaring northwester forced open the door, extinguished the light, and almost filled the entry with the snow and hail. As soon as it was relighted, the Doctor cast an awful look towards the door, and thus addressed her: "My dear madam, can you turn me out in this dreadful storm? I am a stranger in this town, and shall certainly perish in the streets. You look like a charitable lady—I shouldn't think you could turn a dog from your door in this tempestuous night." "Don't talk of charity," said the offended matron: "charity begins at home. It is your own fault you tarried so long. To be plain with you, sir, I do not like your looks or your conduct: I fear you have some bad designs in thus introducing yourself to my family.

"The warmth of this parley had drawn the company from the parlor, and by their united interference the stranger was permitted to stay in the house; and as no bed could be had he consented to rest on an easy chair before the parlor fire. Although the boarders appeared to confide, perfectly, in the stranger's honesty, it was not so with Mrs. Franklin. With suspicious caution, she collected her silver spoons, pepper box, and porringer, from her closet, and after securing her parlor door, by sticking a fork over the latch, carried her plate to her chamber—charged the negro man to sleep with his clothes on, to take the great lever to bed with him and seize the vagrant, at the first noise he made, in attempting to plunder the house. Having thus taken every precaution, she retired to bed with her maid, whom she compelled to sleep in her room.

"Mrs. Franklin rose before the sun, roused her domestics, unfastened the parlor door with timid caution, and was agreeably surprised to find her guest sleeping on his arm chair. A sudden transition from extreme distrust to perfect confidence, was natural. She awakened him with a cheerful good morning; inquired how he rested; invited him to partake of her breakfast, which was always served previous to that of her boarders. 'And, pray sir,' said the lady as she sipped her chocolate, 'as you appear to be a stranger here, to what distant country do you belong?' 'I, madam, belong to the city of Philadelphia.' At the mention of Philadelphia, the Doctor declared, he for the first time perceived some emotion in her, 'Philadelphia!' said she, and all the mother suffused her eyes,—if you live in Philadelphia, perhaps you know our Ben. "Who, madam!" "Why Ben Franklin—my Ben. Oh! he is the dearest child that ever blessed a mother!" "What," said the Doctor, "is Ben Franklin, the printer, your son, why he is my most intimate friend—he and I lodge in the same room." "Oh, God forgive me," exclaimed the old lady, raising her watery eyes to heaven—"and have I suffered a friend of my Benny to sleep in this hard chair, while I myself rested in a good bed."

How the Doctor discovered himself to his mother he has not informed us; but from the above experiment he was firmly convinced, and was often afterwards heard to declare that NATURAL affection does not exist.

Yankee Ingenuity.—The laughter-loving Editor of the N. E. Review, says that on a trip to Albany, he stayed all night at one of the Hotels near the River. He went to bed but was soon awakened by an army of bedbugs, who made a fierce and simultaneous attack upon him, "front, flank and rear!" Coward like, he fled to the middle of the floor, and secured a blanket and a pillow, and bivouacked there for the remainder of the night. Here they charged on him again, and routed him completely. He roared lustily for Boniface, and begged him to send up a Pint of Molasses. This was done—when he proceeded very deliberately to draw a circle upon the floor, with the Molasses, about ten feet in diameter. After shaking himself thoroughly on the outside of this magic ring, he ventured within it, and slept quietly till morning! This is probably the Tavern at which a traveller, on retiring to rest in the evening, discovered a bed-bug in one corner of the fire-place picking his teeth with the poker.

Ludicrous Anecdote.—A few years since an aged clergyman in the western part of this country, speaking of the solemnity attached to the ministerial office, said that during the whole term of forty or fifty years that he had officiated therein, his gravity had never been but once disturbed in the pulpit. On that occasion, he noticed a man directly in front of him leaning over the railing of the gallery with something in his hand, which he soon discovered to be a huge quid of tobacco just taken from his mouth. Directly below him set a man asleep with his head back and his mouth wide open. The man in the gallery was intensely engaged in raising and lowering his hand taking an exact observation, till, at last, having got it right, he let fall the quid, and it went plump into the mouth of the sleeper below! The whole scene was so indescribably ludicrous, that for the first and last time in the pulpit, an involuntary smile forced itself upon the countenance of the preacher.

Exchange Paper.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE LAND QUESTION.

The great object of that political revolution, by which the reins of power have been lately transferred into fresh hands, was to restore to Congress the Legislative power, effectively wrested from it by the arbitrary exercise of the Executive *Veto*, and by other practices, on the part of the Executive, not legitimate, but, on the contrary, utterly repugnant to the Constitution.

More reprehensible than any other abuse of power, by those entrusted with it, during late years, was that contempt of Congress, and of the will of the People therein represented, evinced by the President, in refusing, on two occasions, to return to Congress, either with or without his approbation, bills sent to him towards the close of the session, thus setting the Constitution at defiance, and substituting for its plainest injunctions his own absolute will.

One of these instances, of successful encroachment by the Executive upon the Legislative authority, was the suppression of the bill to repeal the Executive edict known by the name of the Specie Circular; by which act of tyranny the Government and the country were plunged into the whirlpool of embarrassment, in which they have been struggling for the last four years, landing or stranding at last upon the notable scheme of the Sub-Treasury. This last experiment, consummated four months before the election, and ostentatiously and presumptuously announced as the commencement of a new order of things—such as the wisdom of the Fathers of the Constitution never dreamt of—came just in time to add a new and powerful inducement to the existing motives for the condemnation which the People pronounced against the late Administration by their votes. Upon the Sub-Treasury, the sentence which has been passed by one branch of Congress, in pursuance of the verdict of the People, will undoubtedly be confirmed by the other branch, with the approbation of the President, before the close of the session.

The other case, in which the Legislative authority was trampled upon by the Executive, was that of the bill for the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States; which, had the President *graciously permitted* the forms of the Constitution to be observed, would have become a law in 1833,; would have prevented the accumulation of public money which rendered necessary the distribution of the Treasury surplus in 1836; would have left no pretext for the Executive edict called the Treasury Circular; and would, of course, have saved the country from the dire disasters and the deep distress which that measure entailed upon it.

If there was any one measure, which, more than any other, was expected to be carried out by Congress, in the event of the success of the Whigs and Conservatives in the late contest, it was the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States of which they are the common property. This is one of the great measures, with a view to which we contended for ascendancy in the Government. Its adoption is not less necessary to vindicate the sincerity of Whig professions than the true principles of the Government. It is not only an essential but a fundamental measure. It is indispensably necessary to give stability and firmness to the whole structure of policy, the establishment of which is, we trust, to make this Congress illustrious in history. More than all this, it is devolved upon Congress as a solemn duty, now that it has regained its just authority in the Government, to pass the Land bill, to repair the breach of faith which was perpetrated, as we shall hereafter show, by the high-handed outrage of the suppression of that measure in March, 1833.

By pressing this measure upon the attention of Congress, with great earnestness and power of argument, in his Message at the opening of the Session, the President has discharged his duty to the People. Conformably to his recommendation, the bill for carrying it into effect has passed one House of Congress, and its fate is now in the hands of the Senate.

It is not, of course, with the vain expectation of influencing any vote in the Senate on this question that we now advert to it. But, as we believe that some votes against the bill in the House of Representatives were given under erroneous impressions, which may have reached the minds also of some portion of our readers, we desire to place before them the considerations which will at least serve to sustain the votes which were given in its favor, and might possibly, if urged in season, and duly weighed, have not been without effect upon some votes which were given against it.

One of the chief arguments against the bill has been *proved*, since the debate upon it in the House, to be entitled to no weight whatever, being founded in gross error, or, rather, in preposterous absurdity. We refer to the objection to it on the ground of the proceeds of the sales of the lands not having yet repaid to the Treasury the money expended in the acquisition, care, and management of them. So far from this being true, as attempted to be shown by a simulated account current got up for the purpose, the truth is that the expenses incurred by the Government on account of the Public Lands have not only been repaid by the proceeds of the sales, but *have been repaid three-fold*. Had this fact been as well ascertained before the question upon the passage of the bill in the House as it is now, it would, we believe, have added to the majority by which that bill passed.

The most influential argument against the bill, however—the argument most relied upon, and indeed the most plausible—is that which is founded upon the state of the revenue, and the consequent imputed interference of this appropriation of the proceeds of the land sales with the tariff compromise act of 1833. Plausible as it is, this objection to the Distribution bill is, when we come to examine it, entitled to little more weight than the preceding one.

In the first place, a wrong has been done to the States, to the amount of all the revenue drawn from the Public Lands for the use of the General Government since the extinguishment of the Public Debt. By tacit consent of the States, after the adoption of the present Constitution, the proceeds of those lands were constituted a fund for the payment of that debt. But neither by the terms of the acts of cession, nor by those of the Constitution of the United States, is it contemplated that the lands shall constitute a source of revenue for the support of Government. They were to constitute, on the contrary, according to the act of cession (of Virginia, for example) "a *common fund* for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become or shall become members of the Confederation or federal alliance of the said States, according *to their usual respective* proportions in *the general charge and expenditure*, and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose, and for no *other use or purpose whatsoever*." Nothing can be clearer, when the date of this cession, [1781] and the circumstances of the case are considered, than that, from the establishment of the present Constitution, when separate contributions to the General Government ceased, the avails of these lands became due to the States severally; and that if they were allowed, in a liberal spirit, to be pledged for the payment of the debt of the Revolution, the right of severalty was not thereby annihilated, but only suspended until that debt should be paid off. This view of the subject is confirmed by the silence of the Constitution concerning these lands when enumerating the sources whence Congress shall have power to derive revenue. It is by the law of might, therefore, and not of right, that the proceeds of these lands have been hitherto (since the extinguishment of the debt) appropriated to the uses of the General Government. To redress the wrong, so far as is in the power of Congress, by giving the proceeds of this property to its rightful owners, is an act of justice which ought not to be for a moment delayed, now that Congress has recovered its constitutional authority over the subject. The argument against paying this just debt, that the debtor wants the money for other purposes, can hardly be considered a sufficient bar to the claim.

With regard to the Compromise Act, the passage of the Land Bill, so far from violating either the letter or the spirit of that act, is *necessary to carry the original intent and purpose of that act into effect*.

The Land Bill, which President Jackson contumeliously refused to return to Congress after determining not to sign it, was sent to the President for his approval on the second day of March, 1833. On the same day, and at the same time, was presented to him the bill which become a law and is familiarly spoken of as the Compromise Act. The two bills passed together; were the fruit of the same compromise;* and, though embodied separately, were yet one in purpose. The Siamese twins are not more closely united in the flesh than these bills were in the spirit. The separation of them could have been effected by no ordinary effort. It required the "iron nerve" and fearful power of Gen. Jackson to tear them asunder, to bid the one live, and plant his colossal foot upon the other. His mere *Veto* in that case would have been powerless; the Senate and the House of Representatives stood ready to *Veto the Veto*. More than two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, it had been ascertained, would have voted for the bill, and it would have become a law, had the President obeyed the Constitution by returning it to the House in which it originated. Until towards the break of day (on Sunday the 3d of March) did they wake and watch for the return of that bill. They might have waited till the break of the day of judgment. Gen. Jackson had left the Capitol and retired to his slumbers before the Members could *believe* that he meant thus to flout the Legislative authority.

Upon this statement of the case, we cannot doubt that it is the solemn and sacred duty of every friend to the Compromise Act, and of every foe to tyranny in any shape, to give the force of law to that provision for the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, which *would have been law eight years ago*, (and would have prevented all the disaster and derangement which have within that time overtaken every interest of the country,) had not Congress been placed under restraint by the President, as effectively as if he had literally tied the hands and gagged the mouths of the Members. Let the friends of the Compromise take heed to this, and stand by its principle in this hour of need, with all the fidelity with which they would stand by the Constitution itself.

We now desire to ask the attention of our readers to the consequences of permitting the present opportunity of settling the Land Question to pass unimproved. No one can have shut his eyes or his ears to the frequent intimations which have been thrown out in the Halls of Congress, and which have even assumed the form of regular propositions for the reduction of the price of the Public Lands, and for donations to the States within which they lie, of what is called "the refuse" land—that is, of such as is not entered at certain nominal prices at the Land Office—all propositions of which character are but so many schemes for alienating the Public Domain, and wresting from seventeen States of the Union their equal right of property therein, for the purpose of bestowing it upon the nine States which have been admitted into the Union from the territory within which the lands lie. These temptations, held out to the cupidity of the new States, have been hitherto resisted by their patriotism and their integrity. The bill which has passed the House of Representatives, whilst it confers upon the new States great advantages, including the permanent preemption principle, (the most favorable possible to the speedy settlement of the vacant lands within their limits,) recognises the unquestionable right of the other States to their share in this great domain. The occasion is most favorable for consummating the measures embraced in that bill. The consequences in prospect, should this occasion be permitted to go by, are such as cannot be contemplated without apprehension and alarm. Already we have seen the majority in one House in favor of the measure of distribution dwindling down from more than two-thirds to a bare majority of the whole number of members. Who can say that there will be at the next or succeeding session a majority at all in favor of it? Who will venture to predict what will be the effect, under the new apportionment, of the influx of members into the next Congress upon this question? Is any one sanguine enough to believe, if this measure be deferred, upon any plea or argument concerning the compromise act, the state of the revenue, or what not, to the next Congress, that an occasion will offer more favorable to its success than the present? If there be such a man, upon whose vote this bill depends, we envy him his high opinion of human nature, his confidence in the sway of abstract right, his trust in destiny! For ourselves, we have already lived long enough to see the right of the United States to dispose of the Public Lands lying in any State openly questioned, in the teeth of the provision of the Constitution which gives to Congress the power "to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States." We have seen the Governor of a new State, in a message to the Legislature of his State, (in December, 1828,) elaborately argue that "the United States have *neither the right of soil nor of jurisdiction to the lands in question* [the public domain within any State] nor to any part of them, but that *they all belong to the State*." We have seen the same Governor, in the same message, boastingly predicting "that twenty-two years, probably *not more than twelve*, [Mark time!] or even less, if the Western country continue to populate as it has done, will not have elapsed before it [the above doctrine] becomes the common sentiment of *a majority of the nation*!" We have seen this doctrine and this prediction copied with more than approbation—with exultation and delight—into the journals of the party lately in

* The Land Distribution bill was in fact regarded, in the debate upon it, as being connected with the Compromise bill, and as being really part and parcel of the Compromise. Thus Mr. Benton, opposing the bill, said he objected to the distribution as a fallacy, an illusion, and a deception. It was to divide out certain parcels of money with one hand, and to gather back still larger parcels with the other. Fifty or one hundred thousand dollars were to be distributed to a State from the land fund, and twice or thrice that amount to be taken from that same State in taxes upon salt, iron, blankets, flannels, cotton and woollens, and all the comforts and necessaries of life. Two millions were to be distributed from the land fund, and three millions, by the admission of the high tariff party, to be retained in its place in duties upon imports," &c.

Again: "The truth peeps out, that this distribution is a bribe to the new States to induce them to take the bill—a bribe with their own money to induce them to submit to the pillage and devastation of the high tariff States!"

the ascendant in the General Government, accompanied by the following significant menace in an editorial notice of it:

"However variant opinions may now be in relation to the positions assumed by Gov. Edwards, the period is perhaps rapidly approaching when they will neither be considered unreasonable nor untenable." * * "This NEW ORDER OF THINGS may be accelerated by a liberal and wise course of legislation, or retarded by an avaricious and selfish policy on the part of the Eastern, Northern, and Southern States; but no system that can be devised, however grinding and parsimonious, can prevent the West from OBTAINING THE SCEPTRE—the power to redress her grievances. HER DAY TO RULE MUST AND WILL COME; and common sense tells us that the power the people of the great valley of the Mississippi are destined to wield, will inevitably be used under vivid recollections of the past."

Louisville Public Advertiser.

So long as the Whigs retain their ascendancy in the Councils of the country, we know that there is no danger of any such heresy as the above infecting the Councils of the Nation. We know that the doctrine of the Whig party is, that the right of the Union to the Public Lands is incontestable; that it was "stamped upon the face of the new States at the very instant of their puturition," and ought not to be considered debatable. But what security have we for the permanent ascendancy of the Whigs in the Nation and in the Public Councils! Every thing human, like every thing else in Nature, is subject to change. Beneath the influence of time and the elements, the most stately edifice crumbles into dust. The loftiest oak of the forest, when the tempest rises in its fury is compelled to bow his stately head, and in spite of his "clustered arms so strong," to yield his leafy honors to the plain. Are we not subject also to moral tempests, as well as atmospherical? Have we not in our day experienced them? Have we not seen our brightest hopes blasted by them? Ought any great and good and valuable measure, that is now within our power, to be subjected to the hazard of a recurrence of such political revolutions as we have ourselves heretofore witnessed? Is it wise, is it *politic*, is it safe, to put off to a future day a measure of such vast importance, and fought with so much promise as that whose adoption we are urging, when we can *now* accomplish it?

Let our readers answer the question.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

ANOTHER FLASH IN THE PAN.

The Locofocos—more zealous than wise—are making exertions in various counties to get up meetings to respond to the call made upon them by the Richmond Junto, and to second the Fanny Wright doctrine of charter-breaking. The few meetings which have been held, have, both as respects numbers and spirit, proved signal failures. Of this character, was the one attempted to be got up last week in Old Fauquier. Only 33 attended; of these, the more respectable portion—the leaders, in fact, in that county, of the late deceased Van Buren party—violently denounced the new, disorganizing, and dishonest doctrine of Repeal. We take this to be a most pregnant sign. It foreshadows what we predicted, that the honest and substantial members of the Opposition could never be brought to sanction a principle which strikes at the root of vested rights; and the men who first started it, will, as patriots, rue the day they ever thought of it.

The Warrenton Times thus notices this meeting:

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The democracy of Fauquier county held a meeting on Monday, the first day of July Court, the proceedings whereof we were not invited to publish. We should not stand on ceremony, however, if we could get a copy. We now refer to them merely *"to mark the signs."*—They are a doomed and desperate party. The resolutions which were offered and passed, embodied the new doctrine of repeal, recently, for the first time in this State, promulged by the *"white horse of democracy,"* Major Van Ness, in the Buckingham meeting. We see that Mr. Ritchie hoisted the same flag, and that it is to be the watchword of the party, but we rejoice to find the senior and more reflecting portion of the party, here, at least, boldly and decidedly arrayed against it. Repeal, repeal, cries Mr. Ritchie; and his drilled soldiery through the State shout repeal. But the execution of individual rights, by government, is a doctrine which we rejoice to find our democrats at least will never sanction.

The meeting on Monday was a failure in more than mere lack of numbers. They were divided in sentiment. The *"soak or sober"* men carried the day, it is true, but they were sternly and coldly received by voices never before heard in opposition. Major Hunton, Gen. Wallace and Major Wallace cast themselves in the breach, and essayed to save the party from such deep reproach; but Ritchie and the Globe were too strong for them in that meeting, (consisting of 33, all told,) although we have no doubt that in a full meeting the result would be otherwise.

The course pursued by these three gentlemen exhibited great independence, and a high degree of moral courage. We have rarely heard bolder, more just or more eloquent views than were presented by Major Wallace. His strictures upon this novel doctrine of "repeal" were made in a strain of lofty and indignant feeling, which did honor to his heart. The party hacks, who manage in Richmond and Washington, will find it up hill work to face the people in opposition to these men.

It is very apparent, that the locofocoism of Congress lend all their force, and a great proportion of their amiable spite, to the great object of defeating the Bank bill. Every possible movement which their ingenuity can devise to accomplish that end, is resorted to by them. If the majority do not divide upon some unessential point, or points, which we most sincerely hope and trust will not be the case, we have no doubt they will fail of their purpose. That a decided majority of both Houses, as well as a large majority of the people, are strongly in favor of the establishment of a bank, does not, in our judgment, admit of a moment's doubt. We cannot believe that a measure of so much importance, in favor of which so much feeling exists, and the loss of which will be seriously felt by all the business of the country, will be suffered to fail. Should such, however, contrary to the public wishes, and the public interests, be the result, we think popular sentiment will be expressed, and popular feeling manifested in a very decided and emphatic manner.

Connecticut Courant.

Where the Shoe pinches.—When a plain, honest, upright and inquiring man, reads the denunciations of the present Administration, which are thundered out, from day to day, by its vindictive opponents, if he will think for a moment, he will, at once, perceive *where the shoe pinches*. He will see that the hopes of the OPPOSITION LEADERS, who are the prime movers of all this noise, must be forever blasted, unless the Administration and its policy can be destroyed. This is a circumstance that ought never to be forgotten by a man, who wishes to understand our public affairs in their true light. If he be canvassing the merits of the Administration with a well-meaning, unaspiring neighbor, he may differ or agree with that neighbor, as the case may be, knowing that their objects are equally meritorious, and that they have a single eye to the public welfare. But when he meets with these *leaders*, and hears them anathematize the Administration and its policy—*let him beware!* The *real* grief of such men is—not that the Administration and their policy is of a certain character—*but that they exist at all!* They will tell him, without doubt, of a more excellent way to National prosperity, happiness and renown; but there will be one circumstance, one little circumstance, with which they may not trouble him—such as how *this way* cannot be so well shown to the world as by themselves and their co-adjutors! They will, with solemn phiz, grieve over the failings of those who occupy the posts to which they aspire, when, in truth, it is the want of their *posts*, and not their frailties, which so exceedingly troubles them.

Let, therefore, the honest and well-meaning man, who desires to ascertain the true state of affairs, remember with whom he may be conversing, when the Administration and its policy are the topics. Let him also remember that a Caucus at Washington has decreed, that the Administration must be put down, right or wrong, and then ask himself, whether he will ever ratify so iniquitous a conspiracy!—*Raleigh Register.*

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.

Intended Revolution of Slaves.—Intelligence was received yesterday by the packet steamer Clipper from Bayou Sara, of a systemauzed plan on the part of the negroes to rise upon and murder the whites. The news, greatly exaggerated in its repetition, has created quite a sensation in town. The plain truth is certainly sufficient to occasion serious apprehensions.

The particulars that we have received are these.

The overseer of the plantation of Robt. J. Barrow, of West Feliciana, having occasion to rise from his bed late in one of the recent hot nights, heard what he believed to be negroes conversing in one of the quarters. On silently approaching the vicinity and listening, he overheard two of the slaves discussing the subject of a rising against the whites. This led to the examination the next morning of the two fellows, when they confessed the fact, and gave information that led to the arrest of several others. The alarm was immediately spread abroad, arrests were made in various plantations, and it was found by the confessions that they all agreed in the main facts, that there was to be a general rise, and that the first of August was the day agreed upon.

A white man, a carpenter, who had lately done a job of work for Mr. Barrow, was arrested on suspicion, and examined. He said he had nothing to do with the plot—that he had never said any thing to the negroes on the subject, but acknowledged that they frequently spoke to him, and informed him all about it.

This white man, with about 40 negroes, all of whom had confessed their knowledge of the intended rise, were in the jail at St. Francisville, guarded by a company of volunteers. Their examination by a competent tribunal, was to have commenced yesterday at 10 A. M.

At Woodville, we learn numerous slaves were confined in the jail, having confessed to the same facts as those arrested in Feliciana.

Capt. Laurent states that on stopping at Point Coupee, to communicate information of the situation of the affairs above, several gentlemen recollected occurences of recent date which tended to confirm the suspicions that the slaves of their section were parties to the wicked plot. Doct. —— said he had been asked what day of the month it was, by more negroes, within the last ten days, than in seven years before—and there had been unusual assemblies of the slaves, in rather by-places, for several Sundays past.

Some of the negroes have confessed that the combination was from Bayou Sara to Natchez.

It may not be amiss to remark, that the plantations in Feliciana and Wilkinson county from which the slaves were taken who are imprisoned, are owned by the most wealthy and respectable planters of the State, whose kind and humane treatment of their slaves is proverbial.—*Bulletin.*

Further advices from Bayou Sara, received at New Orleans, state that no more negroes had been arrested, and that the excitement in relation to the late conspiracy was subsiding.

Great Battle in the Indian Country.—The St. Louis, Mo. Argus contains the following notice of a recent event in the Far West:—

Large numbers of Indians, negroes and mongrels, from Florida, have been placed upon the borders of Arkansas and Missouri. By a gentleman direct from Fort Leavenworth, we learn that some 600 negroes from Florida and runaways from the Choctaws and Cherokees and from the whites, united with a few Indians, and perhaps a few white men, have been gradually associated in the fastnesses west of Arkansas. Not long since they marched high up Red River and camped for the purpose of hunting buffalo.—They built a very tolerable Fort with logs, surrounded with a ditch, to protect themselves against all dangers. They caught but few buffalo, and therefore, to supply their wants, invaded the possessions of the Choctaws and carried off cattle, poultry, grain, &c. The Choctaws followed them, but finding their numbers and fortifications an overmatch, they retired and sent to Fort Gibson for the U. States Dragoons. Capt. Moore, of Company D, was sent to capture them with three companies of Dragoons, but after arriving upon the Red River, he found their entrenchments too strong and their number too great to venture an attack. He accordingly sent to Fort Townson and was re-enforced with a fine company of infantry and a couple of pieces of cannon.

The cannon were shortly brought to bear upon the works, and soon made the splinters fly and the logs move so *queerly*, that the refugees, at a signal, rushed outside of the fortifications and began to form upon the Prairie in front of their works. Ere they fully succeeded in doing so, Capt. Moore and his gallant Dragoons charged upon them at full gallop.

The carnage that ensued is represented as terrific—the Dragoons routed them in all directions, and, after putting large numbers to the sword, succeeded in capturing *the whole body!* The conduct of the Dragoons is represented as worthy of all commendation as regards both skill and bravery. The bravery and numbers of the refugees availed absolutely nothing against the irresistible charge of the mounted Dragoons.

This decisive blow will give security to that exposed portion of our frontier, and convince the refugee negroes and Indians that our Dragoons may not be trifled with. The loss of the Dragoons was unknown to our informant—he said an express brought the news to the Fort.—*Argus.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1841.

THE ELECTION for Clerks of the Courts took place throughout this State on Thursday last.

In this County, Maj. Duncan G. McRae was elected Clerk of the Superior Court, and John McLaurin, Jr. re-elected Clerk of the County Court. Poll: McRae 616, John McNeill 519, McLaurin 921, John Stewart 201.

The following table exhibits the vote at the different Precincts:—

	McRae.	McNeill.	McLaurin.	Stewart.
Fayetteville,	277	102	370	5
N. McLean's,	30	24	28	27
Col. Smith's,	14	31	45	60
J. Monroe's,	6	31	36	1
Barbecue,	35	49	64	19
Flea Hill,	31	20	54	60
A. Monroe's,	40	22	60	2
Vann's,	78	5	84	1
Newberry's,	16	23	36	1
Mrs. Buie's,	14	48	54	8
Gregory's,	17	51	29	39
Averasborough,	41	29	55	12
Arnold's,	14	81	6	86
	616	519	921	201

Wardens of the Poor.—Drury Smith, Daniel Baker, Richard Avery, Neill McPherson, James Kirkpatrick, Arch'd McDiarmid, Joseph Arey, J. W. Wooten, John L. Bethea.

Robeson County.—Absalom Davis, Jr. elected Clerk of the Superior Court. Poll: Davis 301, Col. Alex'r. McMillan 266, Thos. Britt, Esq. 112. Shadrach Howell, Esq. re-elected Clerk of the County Court, without opposition.

Anson County.—Calvin Myers, Clerk Superior Court; N. D. Boggan, Clerk County Court. Poll: Superior Court, Myers 711, John A. McRae 452; County Court, Boggan 820, James Hair 216.

Richmond.—Jas. T. Leak, Clerk Superior Court. Poll: Leak 336, D. P. McDonald 160. G. A. Nicholson re-elected Clerk County Court.

Wake.—Richard H. Finch, Clerk Superior Court; James T. Marriott, Clerk County Court.

Chatham.—Nathan A. Stedman re-elected Clerk of the County Court.

We see it stated in some of the papers, that the members of the Legislature are elected in North Carolina this year. This is a mistake. They are elected every two years, and the election took place last August.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR, dated

WASHINGTON CITY, August 3, 1841.

I still date from this place, having been detained by an accidental circumstance. It is needless to say that I begin to tire of a place in which pleasure is my only business, and that pleasure sought, but too often not found, in listening to such windy orators as Allen, Sevier, &c. of the Senate; and Saunders, Wood, &c. of the House. Now and then, it is true, the listener is rewarded by a speech from Mr. Clay, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Evans, Mr. Calhoun, or Mr. Preston of the Senate; or Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Stuart of Va., Mr. Fillmore, or Mr. Wise, in the other House; but these are the exceptions—the bright spots in the midst of a dreary waste. I have heard all of the above; and do not hesitate to give the first place to Mr. Clay. He says the best things, at the best time, in the best language and manner, of any one I ever heard. Many of the members possess some of the requisites of oratory—he possesses *all*. Mr. Wise I was decidedly disappointed in. Gen. Saunders of our State delivered his first speech yesterday, in a loud voice and with vehement gestures; but it was a failure. Mr. Sergeant consumed his "hour," in delivering a speech of great power, which borrowed none of its effect from manner. Mr. Stuart of Va., a young man, delivered a speech which places him high in the list of distinguished men in the House. To-day, Mr. Washington, of our State, replied to Gen. Saunders, in a very effective speech, as I understand, though I did not hear it. The details of proceeding you will see in the papers.

The Bank Bill will pass the House by a large majority. Some think that the President will veto it; but the better opinion seems to be that he will not. In the event of his signing it, the Whig party will suffer no division. They will carry all their great measures, and Congress will adjourn, leaving the Administration stronger than ever.

I have seen the President, who is a very plain, and rather unprepossessing man—not to be compared, in any respect, to his Secretary of the Navy, who was with him when I called. I cannot say whether he proposes to himself to be a candidate for re-election, but I am very confident, if he does, that he will fail. It is to be hoped that he will be better advised.

THE BANK BILL PASSED!—Many of our readers will be gratified to learn, that the Bank bill has passed the House of Representatives, and now only wants the signature of the President to become a law.

The bill passed by a majority of 31. Of the North Carolina Delegation, Messrs. Debnny, Graham, Rayner, Rencher, Shepperd, Stanly, Washington, and Williams, voted for the bill; and Messrs. Arrington, Caldwell, Daniel, McKay, and Saunders, against it.

While the bill was before the House, a great number of amendments were offered, but the House rejected them all. With regard to this subject, the Intelligencer says, "Our political friends appear to have considered it most expedient to pass the bill in its present shape, and leave the desired amendments to be disposed of in a supplementary bill, to be brought forward at the present session. In consequence of the failure to procure amendments deemed by them indispensable, a few Whigs, Mr. Adams among them, voted against the bill. No stronger evidence can be given of the determined spirit of the Whig party, than that the separation of such men as Mr. Adams, and those of the same politics who did not unite with the party on this question, should yet leave the majority in favor of the bill so large."

FOREIGN.—The arrival of the Acadia, at Boston, brings Liverpool papers to the 20th, and London to the evening of the 19th July. The news is not very important.

The Tory majority will be about 78 in the new Parliament, which opens on the 19th of August.

No change in the Cotton market. Money abundant; and the rate of interest 4 per cent. American Flour sold at Liverpool at 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.

There is nothing of interest from France. The insurrection at Toulouse, which had caused the Government much anxiety, was quieted. M. de Saligny, the late French Charge d'Affaires at Texas, had laid his quarrels before the Court, which seemed disposed warmly to take the matter up. Rumor says that a flotilla of war-brigs is now fitting out at Toulon for the coast of Texas.

LATE FROM CHINA.—The ship Ackbar, which sailed from Canton on the 15th of April, arrived at New York on Wednesday last, having a full cargo of Teas.

Commodore Elliot, with the British fleet, had undisputed possession of Canton. His head quarters were protected by British soldiers. The fleet was lying above and below the place. No intelligence had been received there that the Commodore had been superceded. A large Chinese army occupied a hill in sight of the city, but offered no interruption to the British arms, nor to the commerce of the place.

The last edict from the Emperor declared that the "barbarians" [the British,] must be exterminated. The Emperor had not heard of the fall of Canton when the Ackbar left. The Chinese Governor had been sent in chains to Pekin, for permitting the British to capture the Forts at the Bogue, and it was reported that he had been strangled on the way.

Commodore Elliot promptly opened the port of Canton to all shipping of every nation, and vessels were all hurrying to get in their cargoes to return them to leave before more trouble should break out. the Commodore having declared that if the Chinese prevented Teas from coming in from the country, or obstructed the trade of the city, he would immediately commence hostilities.

The Ackbar left several American vessels loading with Teas.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday, August 2, various petitions were presented. Mr. Calhoun presented the proceedings of a meeting in Cumberland county, Virginia, in relation to the unconstitutionality of the bank, and contending that it was not only the right but the duty to repeal the charter, soon as a majority could be obtained; also protesting against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, as the forerunner of the American system.

The memorial having been read—

Mr. Henderson said the unconstitutionality of a bank had got to be a hackneyed phrase much too easily asserted than maintained by argument.

The debate was further continued on this subject between Messrs. Clay, of Alabama, Henderson, Morehead, and Calhoun, when

Mr. Archer rose to say that the people of Virginia, *en masse*, did not concur, scarcely in any opinion expressed in the memorial, and he would undertake to say they repudiated the idea of repeal.

Mr. Calhoun said he should be greatly mistaken if the people of Virginia, and a large portion of the people of the Southwestern portion of the country, did not hold the same sentiments. He said it would be the most joyful act of his life to vote for the repeal. He had no idea that a party should saddle on the country a measure which would be up twenty-one years, when it was believed, and had been asserted, that the act was unconstitutional, dangerous to the liberties of the country.

Mr. Archer said that when neither his colleague nor himself had been made the organs of presentation of the proceedings of a meeting, it was to be regarded as presumptive evidence that it was not the voice of the people of Virginia which spoke. He could tell the gentleman that his nullifying doctrine would never prevail in Virginia. They were there, at all times, to repudiate such principles. They were as much against nullification as they were against abolition.

Mr. Calhoun thought time would show what were the sentiments of Virginia, and he looked with confidence to the result. Was this bank, supported by its satellites, to be fixed on the country, without the power to repeal? If the bank stood, other measures would come of consequence—such as debt, protective tariff, &c.—measures destructive to liberty. He thought resistance to these measures was a cause as glorious as that of the Revolution.

Mr. Tappan made some remarks not distinctly heard.

The proceedings were then laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Linn submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to give the notice to the British Government which the convention of 1827 between the Governments requires, in order to put an end to a treaty for the joint occupation of the territory Oregon west of the Rocky Mountains, and which territory is now possessed and used by the Hudson's Bay Company, to the ruin of the American fisheries and Fur trade in that quarter, and so affecting also our inland commerce with the internal provinces of Mexico.

The bill to renew the charters of the banks of the District of Columbia was put on its third reading. Mr. Mangum moved to reconsider the vote on the engrossment; but the Chairman of the Committee of the District not being in his seat, the question was not taken upon this motion.

The Fortification bill was then taken up, and Mr. Preston rose and presented the objects of the bill in a speech of some considerable length.

Messrs. Woodbridge, Linn, Sevier, Henderson, and Evans participated in the debate and on the various amendments.

The following amendments were then severally concurred in:

"For surveys in reference to the military defence of the frontier, inland and Atlantic, thirty thousand dollars."

"For arrearages due for roads, harbors, and fort where public works and improvements have already been made, and for the protection of public property now on hand at these places, and for arrearages of surveys and completing maps authorized by act of March 3, 1839, forty thousand dollars."

"For defraying the expenses of selecting and purchasing a site for a western or southwestern armory to be selected by the President of the United States, the sum of seventy five thousand dollars."

Other amendments were offered, but were not adopted, when the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, a resolution, heretofore submitted by Mr. Allen, to hold Executive sessions with open doors, (where treaties were not under consideration,) was taken up, and, after a few remarks from Mr. Allen and Mr. Clay, laid on the table, by a vote of 26 to 20.

The Fortification bill was then taken up, and the remainder of the sitting occupied in discussing various amendments which were offered.

On Wednesday, the Fortification bill again came up, and several amendments were adopted. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed as amended, and the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Benton presented "the proceedings of a large and highly respectable assemblage held in Fauquier county, Virginia," protesting against the extra session of Congress, against a National Bank, advocating the doctrine of repeal, &c.

After avowing his full concurrence in the sentiments expressed in the document, Mr. Benton moved that it be printed.

This motion gave rise to a short debate, which Mr. Clay moved to lay the subject on the table, which motion prevailed, 21 to 20.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, the bill from the House relating to duties and drawbacks. Ordered to be printed.

The bill to revive and continue the charters of the Banks of the District of Columbia was taken up, and, after a few remarks from Mr. Benton and Mr. Merrick, *passed*, 29 to 15.

The Fortification bill next came up. After a short debate, in which Messrs. Prentiss, Preston, Mangum, Calhoun, and Phelps participated, it was *passed*, by a vote of 45 to 4.

The Navy Pension bill was then brought up, and the remainder of the day spent in offering and discussing various amendments to it.

On Friday, the Navy Pension bill was brought up, and after a few motions to amend, only one of which was adopted, it was ordered to be engrossed.

The Land bill from the House, as proposed to be amended in the Senate, was then taken up, and

...f that Chairman of the Committee on Pub... lands, rose and addressed the Senate for up... of two hours, presenting the subject in a clear ...ong point of view.

...r. Archer expressed a desire to address the Sen... on the land question; but, in consequence of the ...moved to go into Executive session; which mo... was adopted.

...Saturday, no business of much importance was ...acted.

...HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on ...n motion of Mr. Sergeant, resolved itself ...mittee of the Whole on the State of the ...n for the purpose of taking up Senate bill No. ...ently called the Bank bill.

...It was read through; after which, it was ...ng sections. And the first section having ...ed, and the question being on its adoption,

...Sergeant, Chairman of the Committee on the ..., who had reported the bill, rose and de... a very animated speech in its favor. [We ...at want of room prevents our making any ...of this speech.]

...Meredith of Pa. and Mr. Saunders of N. C., ...Mr. Sergeant.

...Saunders said he was not willing to suffer a ...ng questions of such vital importance to ...thout an effort on his part to expose its true ...and its alarming character. He agreed with ...man from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Sergeant,) ...preceding measures of the session would ...entirely insignificant, should this bill fail. ...it might be temporary, and all the evils ...could easily remedied, but the effects of ...the table were of wider extent and more ...character. It would not do for its advo... that the power to charter a bank ...question. The question was to be set... another feature was to be added to the ...ever contemplated by its framers, but, ...expressly rejected. All this was to ...the plea of necessity. Some other ar... must be given than that the question ...How settled? By whom? Who au... to settle the question for us? To think ...had been settled by legislators, judges, ...with whom we of the present time ...ing to do. In addition to which, it was said ...confirmed by public opinion also. It, ...alleged decisions could be established, ...of authority might be made out; but a ...examination would show that the power had ...and its exercise repeatedly condemned. ...that Congress, in 1791, did charter a ...the question of power had been discussed ...some members of the convention who ...Constitution had also been members of ...There were nine of them; and while ...the bank, four had been against it; the ...not being confessedly with the latter. ...remarks had been in the illustrious Madi... ...upon that occasion was read, ad... ...to this hour. Under all the cir... Mr. Saunders did not consider this act ...as weighing so much in the argument ...gentleman from Pennsylvania ...The Government was just ...and the bank was an experi... 1811, Congress came to an important de... ...gentleman from Pennsylvania with ...had entirely passed over. The consti... had been raised and extensively ...Could it be maintained that Jefferson ...considered the question as settled ...majority in Congress in 1811, and yet ...the question was raised and decided ...A new bank was chartered in ...the circumstances were such that the ...question was not raised. The bank ...was from necessity, and under duress. ...was then decided but the question of expe... in 1832, when the bank had yet four ...Then came the political revolution of ...question of bank or no bank had been ...the election of General Jackson, and ...canvass of Mr. Van Buren, and both ...against the bank by an immense ma... This was an offset to the authority of those ...were claimed on the other side. So ...legislative action on the constitutional ...insisted that public opinion now called ...This argument was every where urged; ...opposed? By the issues of the late ...They were no test; because in many of ...bank question was never raised. It ...raised in North Carolina; and Mr. ...public speech, had related the assertion ...Benton was in favor of a bank, and de... a false charge. Mr. S. here quoted ...Mr. Badger, and then the address of a ...committee, which dwelt on the topics ...existence of a standing army, and of the pub... contained not a word about a bank. ...therefore, he inferred that the Whig ...was a vote for a bank. Besides ...delegation of North Carolina had become ...conditions were introduced to instruct ...representatives to vote for a bank, they ...because the party had not power ...

...was further continued by Mr. Stuart ...ton, and Mr. Kennedy of Ind. in op... the bill.

...after then rose and reported progress, ...soon after adjourned.

...considerable time was consumed in ...tion of petitions, &c., after which

...on motion of Mr. Stanly, resolved it... ...Committee of the Whole on the state of the ...and resumed the consideration of the Bank

...T. Mason addressed the Committee in ...the bill.

...Brown followed, also in opposition

...Washington, of North Carolina, next ad... ...committee, and after a modest exordium, ...ected to the fact that he was probably ...last member upon the floor, proceeded to ...of the positions taken by his colleague ...the day previous, (of whom he spoke ...kindly and respectful terms) in relation to ...upon both before the people at the late e... ...generally in their own State. He de... ...to the expediency or constitutionality ...being fully satisfied as to both. It was ...to know that a national bank had ...created by Hamilton, approved by Wash... ...by Jefferson in 1803 and 1805, ...by Madison, and commended by Monroe, ...its constitutionality had been decided by ...highest judicial tribunals. In 1791 and in 1816, ...was justified on grounds of necessity; and the ...ground existed now. He referred to the fi... ...embarrassments of the community, and to the ...memorials in favor of a bank. He then ...Mr. Saunders, who had denied that the ...of the sanction of public opinion, especially ...North Carolina. Mr. W. had come to a directly ...conclusion; and he proceeded to lay down ...on which his conviction rested. When the ...was chartered in 1816, one of the Senators from ...Carolina had voted for and one against it. ...the House, nine Representatives had sup... ...but three opposed it. One of the nine ...was Mr. Yancey, now a distinguished leader of ...opposed to the bank, and a man who ...greater influence in that State than any ...ever done, except Nathaniel Macon.

...Mr. W. then referred to resolutions in favor of the ...which had passed the North Carolina Legisla... ...Senate branch without a division, and in ...House by a vote to lay on the table) by 48 to 4. ...1838, a State bank having been estab... ...whose charter permitted it expressly to deal in ...the Bank of the United States, taking it ...that such bank would be again estab... ...same feature occurred in another bank ...created in 1835 by a Legislature in which ...Democratic party had a large majority, and at the ...Jackson was carrying on his war ...

Mr. W. denied that these evidences of public sentiment had since been reversed. And here he vindicated Mr. Badger, from the imputation, cast on him by Mr. Saunders, of having represented Gen. Harrison as utterly opposed to a bank, by quoting more fully than Mr. S. had done the speech of Mr. Badger on that subject, in which he fully stated Gen. Harrison's views as to his willingness to charter a bank under certain given circumstances: while, on the other hand, if Mr. Van Buren was elected no national bank could be chartered without receiving his unqualified veto.

Mr. W. paid a handsome eulogium on his distinguished fellow-citizen, and on his speech, of which 5,000 copies had been circulated, with profound effect on the public mind. He then referred to the gubernatorial election in North Carolina, in which Mr. Saunders had been a candidate, and in which, for the first time, both competitors had "taken the stump," to their strenuous efforts; and to the final defeat of his colleague by 8,000 votes. He produced and read a letter of Mr. Morehead, (the successful candidate,) declaring that the issue made before the People was between a bank and the sub-Treasury. So notorious was this, that the motto at the head of the leading Democratic paper was this—"The People against the Bank." A corresponding expression of public sentiment had also been made by the election of Representatives in the State Legislature, in which, while 104 Whigs had been chosen, only 66 Democrats had been returned. All these Whigs were bank men, and one of them was a Virginia abstractionist. [A laugh.] In regard to the Senators from North Carolina, they had been required, in a primary assembly of the People, by a vote of 103 to 1, to pledge themselves to vote in favor of a bank; otherwise they could not be chosen. As to the laying on the table of resolutions to instruct these Senators and to request the Representatives to vote for a bank, it was a result merely of the pressure of public business and the protraction of debate toward the close of a session. The resolution would certainly have been carried by a large majority; but, to save other measures which must have been lost for want of time, it was patriotically dropped by its friends. And the following election showed how public feeling stood: instead of 8 Democrats and 5 Whigs in Congress, there were now 8 Whigs and 5 Democrats. The 8 Whigs represented a population of 435,000; the 5 Democrats a population of 219,000. After that, could any man say that public opinion in North Carolina was against the bank?

Mr. W. then went on to insist that the issue before the People had been pre-eminently on the bank question. In support of which he stated a number of facts of a local nature.

Mr. Payne of Ala. next followed, and consumed his "hour" in a speech of some length in opposition to the bill. He complained of the restriction under which he was obliged to speak, under the hour rule, on which he made some severe strictures. Mr. P. closed his speech by reading a statistical table, going to show that the Government in fifty-one years had lost five hundred and eighty millions of dollars by its connexion with banks, being an annual average of over eleven millions.

The effect of Mr. Payne's speech was suddenly arrested by the following query, put by Mr. Morgan of New York, namely, whether the gentleman who had just resumed his seat had not, when a member of the Legislature of Alabama, voted to instruct the Senators from that State and to request her Representatives to vote for a National Bank with a capital of A HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

Mr. Payne made no reply. The House burst into laughter, and Mr. Botts having obtained the floor, the committee rose and reported progress, and thereupon the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, after a short debate, the following resolution was introduced and adopted:

Resolved, That at 12 o'clock meridian on Friday next, the 6th instant, all debate in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on Senate bill No. 5 shall cease, and the committee shall proceed to vote on all amendments that may at that time be pending, and that may be offered, and shall then report said bill to the House, with such amendments as have been agreed to by the committee: *Provided*, That nothing in this resolution shall preclude the committee from reporting the bill at any time prior to the time above specified.

Soon after this, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Bank bill. The debate was continued by Messrs. Botts, Milton Brown, Gamble, and others, in favor of the bill; and by Messrs. Brown of Tenn., Weller, McKeon, and Hubard of Va., in opposition to it.

The Committee then rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned at a little past nine o'clock.

On Thursday, after some business of minor importance had been disposed of, the House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and the debate on the Bank bill was continued by Messrs. Pope, Bidlack, Marshall of Ky., Wise, Dean, Thompson of Ind., Adams, and others. After the debate had closed, the Committee rose, and the House soon after adjourned.

On Friday, the House again went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Bank bill. The debate was continued by Messrs. Roosevelt, King, and W. Cost Johnson.

A great number of amendments were then offered, *all of which were rejected.*

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 129, nays 97.

The ninth question, "shall this bill pass?" was then taken, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alford, Allen, L. W. Andrews, S. J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayerigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birdseye, Black, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, M. Brown, J. Brown, Burnell, Wm. Butler, Calhoun, Wm. B. Campbell, Thomas J. Campbell, Caruthers, Childs, John C. Clark, S. N. Clarke, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, C. Davis, Wm. C. Dawson, Deberry, John Edwards, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. L. Foster, Gamble, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, P. G. Goode, Graham, Greene, Greig, Habersham, Hall, Halsted, W. S. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, James, Irwin, James, Wm. Cost Johnson, I. D. Jones, John P. Kennedy, King, Lane, Lawrence, Linn, Samson Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Meriwether, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Nisbet, Osborne, Owsley, Pierce, Pendleton, Pope, Powell, Prollit, Ramsey, Benjamin Randall, A. Randall, Randolph, Rayner, Rencher, Ridgway, Rodney, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Shepperd, Simonton, Smith, Sprigg, Stanly, Stokeley, Stratton, Stuart, Summers, Taliaferro, John B. Thompson, R. W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Warren, Washington, E. D. White, J. L. White, Thomas W. Williams, Lewis Williams, C. H. Williams, J. L. Williams, Wm. Young, John Young—128.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Beeson, Bidlack, Bowne, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, William O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, J. Campbell, Cary, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Cravens, Daniel, R. D. Davis, Dean, Dimock, Doan, Doig, J. C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, J. G. Floyd, Chas. A. Floyd, Fornance, Thos. F. Foster, Gilmer, William O. Goode, Gordon, Gustine, Harris, John Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubard, Hunter, Ingersoll, J. Irwin, W. W. Irwin, Jack, C. Johnson, J. W. Jones, A. Kennedy, Lewis, Littlefield, Lowell, Abraham McClellan, R. McClellan, McKay, McKeon, Mallory, Marchand, A. Marshall, Mathews, Miller, Newhard, Oliver, Parmenter, Patridge, Payne, Pickens, Plumer, Reding, Rhett, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sanford, Saunders, Shaw, Shields, Snyder, Steenrod, Sweney, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, J. W. Williams, Wise, Wood—97.

So the bill was passed.

The House then determined that its title should be, "A bill to incorporate the subscribers to a Fiscal Bank of the United States."

A motion was made to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill, but it was rejected.

The House then adjourned.

On Saturday, no business of importance was acted upon.

SAMUEL SWARTWOUT.—"Among the passengers in the Acadia (says the New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer,) is Mr. Swartwout, the late Collector of this Port. The late Marshal of this District intended to arrest him when he arrived here, the warrant for that purpose being in his hands; but a late order from Washington has suspended the arrest. He is now in the city, and at large. Swartwout says he is anxions for an investigation of all his affairs in the Custom House. Thus Price, Swartwout, and Hoyt, all alleged defaulters, are all now here. Price, by the way, has for a year been practising law in a small way.—The American says, Mr. Swartwout appeared to-day before the committee investigating the affairs of the Custom House."

THE TARIFF.—We stated briefly in our Congressional Report, last week, that the Tariff bill had passed the House of Representatives. The following are the yeas and nays on its passage:—

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, L. W. Andrews, S. J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayerigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birdseye, Black, Blair, Boardman, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, M. Brown, J. Brown, Burnell, William Butler, W. B. Campbell, Thos. J. Campbell, Caruthers, Childs, Chittenden, J. C. Clark, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, G. Davis, Wm. C. Dawson, Deberry, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. L. Foster, Gamble, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, P. G. Goode, Graham, Greene, Greig, Habersham, Hall, Halsted, W. S. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, James, I. D. Jones, J. P. Kennedy, King, Lane, Lawrence, Linn, T. F. Marshall, S. Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Meriwether, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Nisbet, Osborne, Owsley, Pendleton, Powell, Ramsey, Benj. Randall, Alexander Randall, Randolph, Rencher, Ridgway, Rodney, Russell, Sergeant, Shepperd, Simonton, Smith, Sellers, Sprigg, Stanley, Stokeley, Stratton, Stuart, Summers, Tahaferro, Richard W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Warren, Washington, E. D. White, J. L. White, T. W. Williams, Lewis Williams, C. H. Williams, J. L. Williams, Yorke, A. Young, John Young, Proffit—116.

NAYS—Messrs. Alford, Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Beeson, Bidlack, Borden, Bowne, Boyd, Brewster, A. V. Brown, C. Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, Wm. O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, John Campbell, Cary, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Cross, Daniel, Rich. D. Davis, J. B. Dawson, Dean, Dimock, Doan, Doig, John Edwards, John C. Edwards, Everett, Ferris, John G. Floyd, Charles A. Floyd, Fornance, Gerry, Gilmer, W. O. Goode, Gordon, Gustine, J. Hastings, Hays, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hunter, Ingersoll, J. Irwin, W. W. Irwin, Jack, C. Johnson, J. W. Jones, A. Kennedy, Lewis, Littlefield, Lowell, Abraham McClellan, R. McClellan, McKay, McKeon, Mallory, Marchand, A. Marshall, Mathews, Medill, Miller, Newhard, Oliver, Parmenter, Patridge, Payne, Pickens, Plumer, Reding, Rhett, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sanford, Saunders, Shaw, Shields, Snyder, Steenrod, Sweney, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, J. W. Williams, Winthrop, Wise, Wood—101.

A letter from Washington to the Editor of the Richmond Whig, under date of August 2d, says: "The Tariff question has been happily adjusted in the House of Representatives without any serious controversy. The Whigs were determined not to act upon the Loco Foco principle that one Congress cannot bind its successors, and hence as the last Loco Foco Congress had bequeathed to the Whig party a heavy debt they honestly determined not to deny or impair the obligation of contracts, but to discharge the debt in good faith. With this view they have passed a bill to raise additional revenue to afford the means of payment. The bill passed by a vote of 116 to 101.

"This bill is not free from objections. But as there are so many conflicting interests to be consulted, it was necessary to make concessions on all sides, and as the good preponderated very decidedly over the evil, the mass of the Whigs were willing to take it, though some of the Representatives of the heavy manufacturing districts—such as Saltonstall, of Salem, and Winthrop of Boston, were constrained to go against it.

"There is one feature in which the bill was particularly objectionable to most of the Whigs, viz: the tax on Tea and Coffee. The Whig members held a caucus on this subject at which a large majority determined that Tea and Coffee should be exempt from taxation. Accordingly when the bill was under consideration in the Committee of the Whole Mr. Lawrence of Pa. a prominent Whig member, moved to amend the bill by adding Tea and Coffee to the list of free articles. Before the question could be taken on this proposition, Mr. Clifford of Maine, a leading Loco foco and a ready parliamentary tactician, (having been Speaker of one branch of the Legislature of Maine,) immediately moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Lawrence by adding to Tea and Coffee, "Sugar, Molasses and Salt." The whole Loco foco party then united with Mr. C. in voting for the amendment to the amendment, and in conjunction with such of the ultra anti-tariff Whigs as wished Tea and Coffee to be taxed, carried the amendment. The Whigs were thus placed in a very awkward predicament, from which they, in vain, attempted to extricate themselves. Winthrop of Boston, called for a division of the question on the amendment as amended so as to present the question separately, but the chair very promptly decided that the vote of the committee having joined them together, the chair could not put them asunder. The Whig party were thus compelled either to vote for the entire proposition or to vote the whole down. Under these circumstances they could not hesitate to reject it entirely. And thus it comes to pass that by a dexterous manoeuvre of the Locos, Tea and Coffee are to be taxed! And yet with these facts staring them in the face, I should not be surprised if the Locos had the hardihood to attempt to raise an outcry against the Whigs for taxing articles which entered into the consumption of the poor! I hope you will keep these facts prominently before the public, and let the people see the measures which are to be resorted to, to make political capital.

The mail is about closing and I must conclude my hasty communication."

The following table, from the Boston Patriot, shows the quantity and value of certain articles which were imported in the year 1840 free of duty, with the revenue which would be produced by a duty of 20 per cent., ad valorem, on the importation of an equal amount of the same articles. The bill which has just passed the House of Representatives proposes to impose a duty of 20 per cent. on these:—

		Quantity.	*Value.*	20 *per cent.*
Teas,	lbs.	19,981,476	$5,117,589	$1,083,517 80
Coffee,	"	94,996,095	8,516,222	1,709,244 40
Cocoa,	"	2,626,369	161,389	32,277 80
Almonds,	"	2,930,089	199,863	39,972 60
Currants,	"	589,765	56,651	11,330 20
Prunes,	"	1,652,819	74,593	14,918 60
Figs,	"	2,023,073	102,393	20,466 60
Raisins,	"	18,514,047	971,449	194,289 80
Mace,	"	9,575	7,576	1,515 20
Nutmegs,	"	142,890	122,603	24,520 60
Cinnamon,	"	22,167	15,314	3,662 80
Cloves,	"	268,951	47,568	9,513 60
Pepper,	"	5,049,129	189,928	37,985 60
Pimento,	"	2,264,942	121,543	24,308 60
Cassia,	"	647,012	49,023	9,804 60
Ginger,	"	59,909	5,384	1,078 80
Camphor,	"	164,811	62,556	12,501 20
			$16,151,584	$3,230,316 80

The following table shows the average value of these articles at the place of shipment, and the rate of specie duty per lb. which would be equal to an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.

Articles.	*Average cost per lb.*	20 *per cent.*
Teas,	27-11 cts.	5-42 cts.
Coffee,	9	1-80
Cocoa,	6-14	1-23
Almonds,	6-48	1-36
Currants,	9-60	1-92
Prunes,	4-51	0-90
Figs,	5-05	1-01
Raisins,	5-23	1-05
Mace,	79-12	15 82
Nutmegs,	85-80	17-16
Cinnamon,	69-08	13-80
Cloves,	17-68	3-53
Pepper,	3-76	0-75
Pimento,	5-36	1-07
Cassia,	5-57	4-51
Ginger,	38-98	7-79
Camphor,	7-94	1-59

The following amounts in value, of the articles specified, were imported in the year 1840, free of duty. The table shows what amount of revenue would be produced by a duty of 20 per cent. on a like amount of the several descriptions of goods.

Foreign cost and charges.	20 *per cent.*
Silks, lace veils, shawls, shades, &c.	$309,858	$61,971 60
Silks, other manufactures of,	9,979,100	1,595,820 00
Silk and worsted goods,	1,720,792	315,958 10
Camlets of goatshair as cashmeres,	7,240	1,448 00
Worsted stuff goods,	2,387,338	477,467 60
Linens, bleached and unbleached,	4,179,120	835,824 00
Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps,	229,054	65,840 80
Sheetings, brown and white,	261,173	52,234 60
Bolting cloths,	74,534	14,906 80
Wool not exceeding 8 cts. per lb.	675,009	135,001 80
Animals not for breed,	145,511	39,102 20
All other articles,	5,849,116	1,169,823 20
	$23,926,845	$3,785,358 00

"THE MILTON CHRONICLE," is the title of a new Whig paper, just commenced in Milton, Caswell County, N. C.,—edited by C. N. B. Evans, Esq. We wish the Editor every success in his undertaking.

SUPREME COURT.

Decisions have been made by this Tribunal in the following Cases, since our last notice:

Per RUFFIN, C. J. in State *v.* Jones *et al.*, from Buncombe; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Crawley *v.* Timberlake, in Equity, from Caswell; reversing the decree, &c. and remanding the cause. Also, in Grier *v.* Fletcher *et al.*, from Buncombe; reversing the judgment below, sustaining the demurrer, &c. Also, in Carter *v.* McNeely, from Davie; affirming the judgment below.

Per DANIEL, J. in Woolard *v.* McCulloch, from Beaufort; directing a new trial.

Per GASTON, J. in Cherry *v.* Woolard, from Beaufort; affirming the judgment below. Also, in McLaurin *v.* Wright, in Equity, from Richmond; directing an inquiry. Also, in Bethune *v.* Terry, in Equity, from Richmond; declaring the Plaintiffs entitled to redeem, and directing the ordinary accounts to be taken. Also, in Muzzall *v.* Lee; application for certiorari; certiorari refused.

Per RUFFIN, C. J. in Burgin *v.* Burgin, from Burke; affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Stanton, from Johnston; directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Steel and others *v.* Mebane and others, in Equity, from Orange; directing an inquiry.

Per DANIEL, J. in Guyther *v.* Picott; from Chowan; reversing the judgment below. Also, in Miller *v.* Bingham, in Equity, from Davie; dismissing the Bill.

Per GASTON, J. in Carson *v.* Carson, in Equity, from Burke; declaring that the defendant George, is entitled to a moiety of the beneficial interest in all the testator's property.—*Raleigh Register.*

Pryor Reynolds, of Rockingham County, has been appointed Private Secretary to Gov. Morehead, *vice* James T. Littlejohn, resigned.—*Raleigh Register.*

Jacksonville Bank.—ARREST AND CONFESSION OF THE ROBBER.—A slip from the St. Louis New Era contains an account of the arrest of H. D. Town, the late teller of the Jacksonville Bank, and states that he made a full development of the facts connected with the robbery to Col. Mather, and said that the destruction of the Books was resolved upon in a moment of desperation, at the loss of character consequent upon the discovery of a long series of depredations upon the funds of the institution. This course commenced soon after he went into the Bank—three years since—and which he had great difficulty in concealing from the former Cashier.

He became more adroit as he proceeded in his frauds, and was able to deceive the present Cashier, who had unbounded confidence in him. Town averred, most solemnly, that the whole sum used by him was a little less than $4000, which will be the only deficit. The money taken from the vaults of the Bank was all recovered by Col. Mather on Monday night. It was buried in three places:—A part of it in the Diamond Grove; part of it north of town on the barrens; and the gold in the stable lot. The process of robbery was commenced on Friday night, and ended on Sunday night. In his confession to Col. Mather, he implicated no one else, nor did he at any time afterwards. He assigned as a reason for destroying the Books of the Bank, that had he not done so, they would have established his past frauds; and that if he had been immediately arrested, he never would have made any disclosures. During the week subsequent to the robbery, he accused nobody, and when any body was named as the suspicious person, he would say he believed they were not guilty.

Mr. Hoyt.—We learn from a gentleman connected with the Custom House, that Mr. Hoyt, the late Collector of the port, admits a balance of about $150,000 against him, and that the government officers claim about two hundred thousand. To balance this he has charged the Government one per cent. commission on the moneys which have passed through his hands since he has been in office, amounting to about twenty millions of dollars. By this process he brings the government in debt! The Sub-Treasury law is an excellent keeper of the public moneys!—*New York Express.*

COMMITTED,

TO the Jail of Robeson County, on the 30th July last, a runaway slave, who says his name is Charles, and that he belongs to Archibald Wolf, living near Santee, S. C. Charles is a mulatto, about 18 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, *Jailor.*

Lumberton, August 10, 1841. 62-tf.

Travelling North.—The amount of travel on the Hudson river is greater the present season than it has been at any season since the memorable year 1836. The arrivals in this city at two hotels alone, says the Troy Whig, average 300 per day, and the arrivals at Saratoga about the same number. The proprietors of the U. S. Hotel, at Saratoga, are obliged at present, to colonize 200 persons upon the village, their lodging rooms being inadqeuate to accommodate an equal number with their drawing halls.

New York Express.

An Evasive Answer.—"Well, Pat, did you present that bill for payment, which I gave you this morning?"

"Yes, your honor."

"Well, what was the gentleman's answer?"

"Evasive, your honor."

"Evasive! what do you mean?"

"Why, your honor, he said he'd be d——d if he would pay it!"

MARRIED,

In Salisbury, Mr. JOHN D. BROWN, late of this town, to Miss LOUISA POOL.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on the 23d ult., Mrs. ISABELLA, consort of John Smith, Sen., in the 69th year of her age.

Mrs. S., accompanied by Mr. S., left their residence on Cape Fear for the purpose of spending a few days at the Mineral Springs on Little River.—On the road, and in a short distance of the Springs, she received a paralytic stroke, which terminated her existence after a few days of suffering. Her death creates a vacuum not easily filled. She sustained the various relations of life in such a manner as to secure the approbation of all who knew her. In her was seen the devoted wife, tender mother, ardent friend and benevolent neighbor. And by her christian walk and conversation, she ever adorned the Gospel and doctrine of her God and Saviour,—ever looking to the close of her earthly career as one conscious of a well spent life. Her end was peace, and her expiring moments bright with the glorious hopes of immortality. "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

Communicated.

DIED,

In Anson county, on the 1st instant, of congestive fever, TRISTRAM T. CARAWAY, son of Arch'd Caraway, Esq. dec'd., aged seventeen years and eight months, after an illness of fifteen days. He had just arrived to the age of usefulness and satisfaction, when it pleased the all-wise providence to take him out of time. The rectitude of his conduct, affability, and charitable disposition, procured the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He has left an aged and affectionate mother, with a large number of other relatives and friends, to bemoan their irreparable loss.—[*Communicated.*

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., August 2, 1841.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Debating Society, in this place, the following Preamble and Resolutions were the proceedings relative to the death of Tristram T. Caraway:

It is a mournful event which has called us together; and one, no doubt, that has given much and lasting sorrow to this society, which but a few weeks since was honored with the presence of our beloved fellow member, T. T. Caraway; but he is no more. He breathed his last about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant, after a lingering illness. T. T. Caraway was a young man, whose moral and unassuming habits secured not only the love and esteem of his relations, but of all who became acquainted with him. But alas! while surrounded with every prospect which seemed to promise a long and useful life, he, in the 17th year of his age, is taken from this to another state of existence. This society is deeply sensible of having sustained the loss of a worthy and beloved member, and that his aged mother has been bereaved of a dutiful and affectionate son. Though our friend is gone, it is a source of consolation to us, as well as his relations, to know that every possible attention was bestowed upon him during his illness; but every effort proved insufficient; death moved with steady and progressive pace until his work was accomplished. Let us take warning from this afflictive event, and prepare for death while in health. And now, in testimony of our esteem for the worth and memory of our departed brother, be it

Resolved, That with his distressed mother and relations, we truly sympathise, and sincerely participate in their grief, while we commend them to submit with christian fortitude, to this painful infliction of Providence.

Resolved, That we will perpetuate and cherish his memory, while we most deeply deplore his untimely death.

Resolved, That in witness of these our sentiments, we will unite in wearing the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of our proceedings be forwarded to the mother and friends of the deceased, and another to the Observer and North Carolinian, for publication.

WILEY SMITH, *Chairman.*

JAS. M. THREADGILL, *Secretary.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 11.

Brandy, peach,	50	a 60	Lime,	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	45	a 50	Lead, bar,	7	a 8
Bacon,	7½	a 8	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,	25	a 26	Molasses,	27	a 30
Butter,	12½	a 15	Oats,		a 30
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	70	a 75
Coffee,	12½	a 13	Nails, cut,	6½	a 7
Cotton,	7	a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	16	a 20	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½	a 11
Corn,	55	a 60	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	06	a 75
Flour,	$5½	a $6½	Sack,	$1 90	a $2½
Feathers,	35	a 37½	Tallow,	10	a 11
Flaxseed,	75	a 80	Tin, box,	$13½	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3	a 5
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	$1 a	$1 10
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	28	a 30
Lard,	7	a 8	Wool,	15	a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 6 ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—August 4.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 65 a 4 00; Corn 72 a 75; Salt, coarse, 27 a 35; Rice 3 25 a 3 50.

Naval Stores.—Arrivals of Turpentine and Tar continue light. There were sales of the former on yesterday at $2 03, marking a little advance since the last report, of the latter at $1 25, an advance of three cents within the week.

Our quotations of other kinds of Naval Stores are the prices at the Stills.

Timber.—We have heard of a sale of shipping timber, of extreme lengths, at 11 dollars.

Corn.—This article is yet scarce here, and a good deal inquired for. Last sale of a cargo at 75 cts.

Flour.—Rather more plentiful, but going up a little.

CHERAW MARKET—August 3.

Bacon 7 a 10; Beeswax 20 a 22; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 10; Corn 62; Flour 5 00 a 5 20; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Charleston 8½ to 14 cts. Flour $6 75 to $7 00. Corn 92 to 98.

Upland Cotton at New York, 8½ to 11. Flour $5 50 to $5 62.

Persons indebted to the undersigned will confer a favor by making immediate payment.

E. J. HALE.

July 13, 1841.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, August 9, Steamer Henrietta, with Nelson in tow, with Fall Goods, for Hall & Johnson, J. McArn, P. Pearce, Dr. B. Robinson, E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh, E. Fuller, J. D. Williams, D. Johnson, T. S. Lutterloh, A. W. Steel, J. Huske & Son, J. H. Byrne & Co., James Martine, J. S. Pearson, Gardner & McKethan, B. Rose, and D. O'Hanlon, of this place; and for Beaver Creek Co., Bostick & McKenzie, D. Clark, J. A. & C. Blum, A. H. Marsh, J. & J. Dorsett, and Geo. Moore, of the interior.

DEPARTED, same day, Steamer Henrietta, with Flour and Cotton, for Cook & Co., and Hall & Johnson.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

July 28.—Schr. Ellen Perkins from Savannah. August 2.—Schrs. A. F. Thorn from New York, Regulus from do., Venus from Philadelphia. 3.—North Carolina from Philadelphia.

DEPARTURES.

July 27.—Brig Silsbee for Mayaguez. 29.—Brig Duroc for District of Columbia. 31.—Brig Hazard for Porto Rico. Aug. 2.—Brig Charles for Boston.

SUMMER RESIDENCE.

I am desirous of selling my place, about two and a half miles from town, containing fifty acres, about four of which are cleared.

E. TRIPP.

August 3, 1841. 61-2wi

NEW STORE, and NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the Store on Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, formerly occupied by James Baker as a Hardware Store, where he is now receiving and has on hand a general

STOCK OF GOODS

In the Grocery line, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

15 HHDS. PORTO RICO MOLASSES,
3 ditto St. Croix SUGAR,
5 ditto Porto Rico ditto,
8 ditto New Orleans ditto,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging, from 40 to 45 in.,
55 coils Hemp, Jute and Tow Bale Rope,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted sizes,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails, made of Swedes Iron,
50 ditto White Lead in Oil, (No. 1 and 2,)
175 lbs. *Spanish* Indigo,
10 cases Boys' and Men's Brogans,
9 ditto cheap Hats,
10 dozen painted Water Buckets,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil, of best quality,
5 ditto Copperas, green, at 3 cents per lb.

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Epsom Salts, Saleratus, Alum, with a full assortment cheap quality Table and Pocket Cutlery, Squares, Hand Saws,

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Night and Morning; Life of Paul Jones; Family Secrets, by Mrs. Ellis; Settlers at Home, by Miss Martineau; Memoir of the very Rev. Theobald Mathew; Fessenden's Complete Farmer; Mechanic's Own Book; Stewart's capture of Murrell; and a variety of School Books. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 22.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841. 54tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Institution, commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February. The Faculty consists of

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Adjunct Prof. of do.

JAMES C. CROSS, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence.

ELISHA BARTLETT, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice.

W. H. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

ROBERT PETER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The cost of a full Course of Lectures, is $105, payable in advance, in notes of good and solvent Banks of the States whence the pupils come. The Matriculation and Library ticket is $5, and the Dissecting ticket $10. Graduation Fee, $20. Boarding and Lodging, (fuel and lights included,) from $2.50 to $3 per week.

By Order,

THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D.,
Dean of Faculty.

Lexington, Ky., June 1, 1841. 58-10w.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

FACULTY OF PHYSIC.

LECTURES in this institution commence the 1st MONDAY in September. The extension of the term to 6 months being required by the present state of medicine, and having met with universal approbation, the course will be prolonged to March 1st. The innovation being recent, only 4 months' attendance will, for the present, be required. The course will be complete to those who enter November 1st to 10th. Clinical Lectures as usual in Bills Infirmary.

NATH. POTTER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

RICH. W. HALL, M. D., Professor of Hygiene, Med. Jurisprudence, and Obstetrics.

SAML. G. BAKER, M. D. Prof. of Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.

WM. E. A. AIKIN, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Surgery, and Lecturer on Anatomy.

ALEX. C. ROBINSON, M. D., Assistant Lecturer on Anatomy.

N. R. SMITH, Dean.

June 21, 1841. 59-9w.

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

March 1.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Strangury! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, & Druggists are never made Agents.

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,

Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

May 5, 1841. 52tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Feby 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 142d and 143d vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Back Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 31tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons. James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates, &c. E. J. HALE.

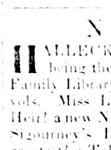
FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks Spanish Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36tf.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.



RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY,

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alabama, or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE for AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

Feby 1.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 4th day of May, 1840, a Negro Fellow named JACK. Said Negro is forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dark complected, kinky hair, thin beard, prominent breast, flat nose, protruded lips, and a small black spot on the upper part of his tongue. His foot is ten to eleven inches long, broad at the toes, with a narrow heel. He stammers a little when spoken to, and resembles the African in his general appearance. Jack is well known in this neighborhood, and also in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, near which place I resided for several years. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to me at my residence, or a reasonable compensation for such information as may lead to his apprehension and recovery.

YOUNGER NEWTON, Sen.

Marlborough District, S. C., April 20, 1841. 47tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1878 pieces Calico, 150 pieces printed Lawns, Ginghams, Plain Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers, Linen Drilling, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 3-4 to 6-4, Brown and bleached Domestics, Bombazines, Black and colored Silks, Rowan Cassimere, Blue, black, and colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Carpets, Ingrain and Cotton.

With many other articles; all of which were purchased by the Package at the late Auction Sales, and will be offered very cheap for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—*Also, on hand,*—

ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS, at about one-half the former price.

June 30, 1841. 56tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 56tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 39tf

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

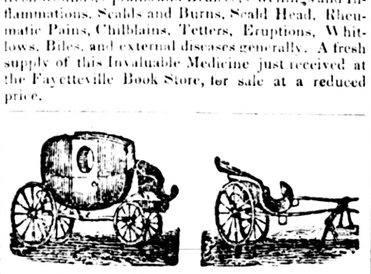
E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 2, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT his Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, offers for Sale the following

GROCERIES:

1,500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
70 Hhds. MOLASSES,
75 Bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. Laguira do.
25 Hhds. Muscovado and N. Orleans SUGARS,
15 Bbls. COPPERAS,
10 Bags PEPPER and PIMENTO,
15 Barrels and half barrels Butter CRACKERS,
10 Crates CROCKERY,

Tumblers, Loaf Sugar, Blacking, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Sacking, Salts, Alum, Demijohns, Indigo, Tea, Segars, Claret Wine, London Porter, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, (at wholesale only,) for Cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 1, 1841. 52tf.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests. E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47tf

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned, having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cannes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood*. It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes*. It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

EDUCATION.

A GRADUATE of the University of North Carolina, having already some experience in teaching, is desirous of procuring a situation either in a public or private SCHOOL. He would prefer the scholars to be chiefly, if not entirely, advanced to the study of the Classics. Satisfactory testimonials will be given. Address T. B. W., Fayetteville, N. C.

July 27, 1841. 60-4w.

The Raleigh Register will insert four weeks and forward account to this Office.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 30th of June last, a negro man by the name of BOB, 25 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighing 160 or 170 pounds, inclined to be a little of a yellow complexion. He formerly belonged to James Long, and was sold by the administrator of said Long about ten years ago. He is well known in the neighborhood of Rockingham. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail, or otherwise, so that I get him.

A. McCASKILL.

Stewartstown, Richmond Co., July 20. 60-4w

FOR SALE,

A SECOND-HAND SULKEY AND HARNESS. The Sulkey has a top, boot, and some peculiarities which may recommend it on examination. The service for which they were purchased having been performed, they are offered for sale. Terms of sale will be accommodated to the hardness of the times. For information apply at this Office.

July 24, 1841. 60 6w.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 8th of July, inst., a negro fellow named AUSTIN, belonging to the estate of Alfred Bethel, dec'd. He is by trade a coach Blacksmith, is rather tall, quite black complexion, very intelligent, and is supposed to have free papers, or to be using an old permit from his master to travel on. It is believed he is aiming to get to a free State. The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro and deliver him to me, or confine him in Jail so that I get him again.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

Thompsonville, Rockingham Co., N. C., July 20, 1841. 60-1m

BOOK BINDERY,

AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered, with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies part cularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home. DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-tf.

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1841.

Bank of Cape Fear, vs. Alexander Henderson. } Original Attachment.

Summoned as Garnishees E. L. Winslow and Warren Winslow, also C. P. Mallett and John W. Wright, Trustees of E. L. & W. Winslow.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, Alexander Henderson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, requiring him to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in September next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment final by default will be entered against him, and the property in the hands of the Garnishees will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jun'r, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1841, and in the 65th year of American Independence. JNO. McLAURIN, Jun'r.

July 13, 1841. 58-6w

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE.

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric and Vermifuge Medicine* has proved successful through *years* past, and is universally acknowledged by those who have tried it, to be far superior to any medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and children will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the common worm medicines, which generally contain the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution*, bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the system, and often materially injure the general health, while in removing the cause, SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the effect. The worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, and thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal organs, and strengthening the organs of digestion, and thereby removing the primary cause which creates morbific matter, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Chronic Inflammation, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of bilious diseases, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Piles, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *first stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus*. As a FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, being applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who may occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of a surfeit on the stomach, not unfrequently producing sickness. In the neglect of this, however, a dose of the Vermifuge or the following morning will in most cases restore the *tone of the Stomach*.

Families resident in the country, and those at a measure from medical advice, travellers, those going to the far west, or bound to distant ports, the army and all public institutions and charitable establishments will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an application will be made to the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, after the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the reissue of a certificate for Thirteen Shares of the Stock of the said Bank in my name, the original having been lost.

WILLIAM H. [illegible]

Fayetteville, July 25, 1841. 60-3

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod fish,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and Paint Oil,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

April 6, 1841.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public by the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy, as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted, such as Dyspepsia, Headache, Heartburn, torpid and irregular state of the Bowels. These, if neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted by any means that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They were prepared by him as the composition of an eminent physician who has successfully studied and treated the complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have constantly taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for the attacks that I ever have used. I have also on occasions frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy relief. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

SOUTHERN TONIC COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire failure of success in the practice of the most skilful physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics. Of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which had their advocates, and that which has certainly been the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark in its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when taken on a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the head, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this and other things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has exceeded even *us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant, and indeed it will be found the most delicate and efficacious medicine known in those cases of Dyspepsia, Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility, which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $10 per dozen.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office